

THE OHIO DEMOCRAT.

"LIBERTAS, IBI PATRIA." "Where liberty dwells, there is my Country."

BY MITCHENER & MATHEWS

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LAW OF OHIO.

A BILL TO REGULATE BANKING.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That all companies or associations of persons, desiring to engage in, and carry on, the business of banking within this State, which may hereafter be incorporated, shall be subject to the rules, regulations, limitations, conditions and provisions contained in this act, and such other acts of regular banking, as are now in force, or may hereafter be enacted, in this State.

Sec. 2. No company, or association of persons, shall be incorporated to carry on the business of banking within this State without being first regulated, formed, and having made application to the Legislature by petition for an act of incorporation, stating in said petition the names and residences of the persons composing such company or association; the amount of capital stock to be invested, and the place of doing business; and notice of such application shall be given by publication in some newspaper of general circulation, printed in the county in which it is proposed to locate such bank, for at least thirty days next preceding the session of the General Assembly to which application is made.

Sec. 3. Every such bank, or corporation for banking purposes, shall have power—

First: To have succession, by its corporate name, from the date of its creation, during the term for which it may be created.

Second: To sue and be sued, complain and defend in any court of law or equity.

Third: To make and use a common seal, and alter the same at pleasure.

Fourth: To purchase and hold such real estate, and no more, as shall be necessary for its banking house; and such personal property as shall be necessary to the transaction of its business.

Fifth: To elect, annually, on the first Monday of January, a president, and a board of not less than four nor more than nine directors, as the stockholders may determine, who shall be citizens of this State, and a majority of whom shall be residents of the county in which the bank is located, and such president and directors shall appoint the cashier and other officers and agents of such bank or corporation.

Sixth: To have and keep an office of discount and deposit, in the place of its location, and at no other place; to receive deposits, and to issue certificates therefor; to loan money, and to discount bills of exchange, promissory notes, and other negotiable paper, or obligations for payment of a sum of money certain; also, to issue bills or bank notes for current circulation, payable to bearer, on demand, at its banking house, or office of discount and deposit, and to draw or issue drafts or checks on individuals, companies, or corporations, payable to order, at such time and place as the directors, for the time being, shall deem expedient; such drafts or checks not being for the purpose of current circulation.

Seventh: To make by-laws, not inconsistent with any law of this State, or of the United States, for the management of its property, or the regulation of its affairs.

Sec. 4. Every such bank, that may be incorporated under this act, before it makes any loans and discounts, or shall be entitled to have registered, as hereinafter provided, any notes or bills for circulation, or issue or pay out any notes whatever, or commence the business of banking, shall have subscribed and paid in, in good faith, the whole amount of its capital, as a permanent investment, for the business of banking, and be actually possessed of it as a banking capital, the whole of which shall be in gold or silver coin.

Sec. 5. The capital stock so paid in, shall be examined, and ascertained to exist as the bona fide capital of such bank, by the bank commissioners, and said commissioners, after being fully satisfied that such bank has complied, in good faith, with all the terms and conditions above named, and the act creating it, shall make out duplicate certificates thereof, one of which shall be transmitted to the register, and the other delivered to the president of such bank, and not before, such bank shall be vested with all the privileges, and be subject to all the conditions, restrictions and limitations of this act, and shall be entitled to have numbered and registered such amount of notes for circulation, in proportion to its capital stock, as is prescribed by this act.

Sec. 6. Every president, cashier, director, or other officer of such bank, shall take an oath, or affirmation, that he will faithfully, diligently, honestly and impartially, discharge and perform all the duties enjoined on him by law, as such officer of such bank; and that he will faithfully observe, and carry into effect, the provisions of this act, according to the best of his skill and abilities.

Sec. 7. It shall not be lawful for the president, directors, trustees, cashier or other officers, clerk or agent of any bank—

First: To make dividend, except from the profits arising from the business of the bank;

Second: To divide, withdraw, or in any manner pay to the stockholders, or any of them, any part of the capital stock, or reduce such capital stock without the consent of the General Assembly;

Third: To apply any portion of the funds, property, assets or effects of their bank, directly or indirectly, to the purchase of shares of its own stock, or to the purchase of stock in any other bank, company or corporation;

Fourth: To make any loan or discount, upon the pledge of its own stock as security, or the pledge of any stock of any other bank, company or corporation; or to receive any such shares in payment of any debt due to their bank;

Fifth: To receive from any other stock corporation, in exchange for the shares, notes, bonds, or other evidences of debt of their own institution, shares of the capital stock of such other corporation, or to receive in such exchange the notes, bonds, or other evidences of debt, issued by such corporation; provided, nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent any bank from receiving the circulating notes of any other bank, in deposit, or in payment of debts;

Sixth: To discount or receive any note or other evidence of debt, in payment of any stock of their bank required to be paid, or any part thereof, or with intent of providing the means of making such payment;

Seventh: To discount, or receive any note, or other evidence of debt, with intent of enabling any stockholder in their bank to withdraw any part of the money paid by him, on his stock;

Eighth: To loan, or discount, to any stockholder or director, upon any note, or other evidence of debt, or to permit any director or stockholder to become liable, in any form, to their bank, to a greater amount than one half the capital stock of such stockholder or director, actually possessed by him;

Ninth: To loan to any individual, whether stockholder, or otherwise, upon any note, or other evidence of debt, or to any one or more individuals comprising a firm, in the aggregate; or to permit any individual or firm, or individuals comprising a firm, in the aggregate to become indebted to such bank, at any one time, to a greater amount than the following proportions, to-wit:

First: If the capital stock of such bank amount to one hundred thousand dollars, then such liability shall not exceed the sum of eight thousand dollars;

Second: If the capital stock be over one hundred thousand dollars, and not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars, then such liability shall not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars;

Third: If the capital stock be over three hundred thousand dollars, and not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, then such liability shall not exceed the sum of fifteen thousand dollars;

Fourth: And if the capital stock be over five hundred thousand dollars, then such liability shall not exceed the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

Fifth: To loan, or discount, to any president, cashier, clerk, or other subordinate officer thereof, or upon any note or obligation upon which any such president,

cashier, clerk, or other subordinate officer shall be liable; and

Sixth: No bank shall directly or indirectly, sell any of its gold or silver coin, or export the same out of the State; nor shall any bank employ any broker to transact any business, or be concerned, either directly or indirectly, in any way whatever, with any broker, or in any brokerage business.

Sec. 8. Any president, director, trustee, cashier, or other officers or agent of any bank, consenting to a violation of any of the provisions contained in the preceding section of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, nor less than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned in the cell or dungeon of the county jail, and fed on bread and water only, not exceeding six months, nor less than one month, and, moreover, shall be jointly and severally liable to said bank for all damages arising therefrom, and every such loan or discount, or excess of loan or discount, therein forbidden, shall be considered and held, to all intents and purposes, null and void.

Sec. 9. It shall not be lawful for any person, being president, director, trustee, cashier or other officers, clerk, agent, or in any way interested or concerned in the management of the concerns of any bank, to discount, or directly or indirectly make any loan upon any note, bill, or other evidence of debt, which shall have been offered to such directors for discount and refused; and every note, bill, or other evidence of debt, so discounted, or upon which any loans shall have been made by any of the persons aforesaid, knowing that such note had been so offered and refused, by making any such discount or loan, shall forfeit and pay to any person who may sue for the same, the amount of any such discount or loan, to be recovered by action of debt, in the name of the State of Ohio, with costs of suit, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 10. If any president, director, trustee, cashier, or other officer, clerk or agent of any bank, shall embezzle, or fraudulently convert to his own use, or secrete any effects or property, or commit any breach of trust, with intent to convert to his own use, or the use or benefit of any other person, any effects or property belonging to such bank, or deposited therein, they shall be liable to a prosecution by indictment and upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary, & kept at hard labor, not more than ten years, nor less than one year.

Sec. 11. No bank shall at any time owe, otherwise than to depositors, for money actually paid and remaining in the bank, more than one and a half times the amount of its capital, at such time paid into the bank, & remaining therein as active capital stock; and the loans and discounts of a bank shall not, at any time, exceed twice the amount of capital stock actually paid into and possessed by the bank, and all loans and discounts over such amount shall be null and void, and the directors consenting thereto, shall be liable, jointly and severally, in their individual capacities, to such bank, for all damages arising to such bank, from such excess of loans and discounts.

Sec. 12. The board of directors shall, on the first Mondays of January and July, annually, make and declare such dividends, resulting from profits of the bank, as shall not impair, nor in anywise lessen, the capital stock of their bank, and cause the same to be paid to the stockholders thereof, on demand; provided, that the directors in making up the accounts for declaring dividends, shall charge all bad debts to profit and loss, set apart a sufficient sum to provide for doubtful debts, and declare and divide all the residue of accumulated profits among the stockholders.

Sec. 13. It shall not be lawful for any such bank, within the provisions of this act, to issue or put in circulation, or to have in circulation at any one time, an amount of notes or bills of such bank designed calculated or intended to circulate as money, greater than the amount of capital stock actually subscribed and paid in, and remaining in such bank; and every such bank shall be required to have and keep, in the vaults thereof, as the actual property of such bank, an amount of gold and silver coin equal to one dollar for every three dollars of such circulation; and in case it shall so happen, that any bank, by the redemption of its notes, and the payment of its immediate liabilities, in gold or silver coin, shall violate so much of this section as relates to the proportion of its specie and circulation, it shall be unlawful for the directors of such bank, from the time such disproportion accrues, to discount any note, bill, bond, or other security, or in any manner pay out, or put in circulation, any of the circulating notes of such bank, until the legal proportion of circulation of gold and silver coin shall be regained; and all such discounts made in violation of the provisions of this section, shall be considered and held, to all intents and purposes, void, and the directors consenting to such violation, shall be liable jointly and severally, in their individual capacities, to such bank, for all damages arising to such bank from such violation.

Sec. 14. It shall not be lawful for any bank to directly or indirectly issue, pay out, give, or offer in payment, or in any way, directly or indirectly circulate or put in circulation any note, bill, or other description of paper whatever, calculated or intended to pass or circulate as money or currency, except such shall have been numbered and registered for and on behalf of such bank, by such officer as shall be appointed by the General Assembly for that purpose; which notes or bills shall not be made payable at any other place than at the banking house where issued, or payable at any other time than on demand, or payable in any thing else than gold or silver coin, or of a denomination less than five dollars; and all such notes shall be signed by the president, and countersigned by the cashier, of the bank that issues them.

Sec. 15. Any officer of a bank, who shall, as such officer, issue, pay out, or in any way circulate, or put in circulation, any note, bill, or other description of paper whatever, calculated or intended to pass or circulate as money or currency, which shall not have been first numbered and registered as required in the thirteenth section of this act, for and on behalf of such bank, every such officer shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, by indictment shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary and kept at hard labor, not more than three years nor less than one year; and every person, who shall act as President, cashier, clerk, trustee, agent, or director, to any such bank, or shall in any respect, assist in the discounting of paper, for lending money, for such bank, or in paying out money for such bank, and every person, whose hand writing shall appear on any note or bill not registered and numbered as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be an officer of such bank within the meaning of this section.

Sec. 16. That there shall be a register, appointed by a joint resolution of the General Assembly, every three years, whose duty it shall be to endorse, on every note that shall be presented to him for that purpose, the word "registered," and which he shall sign his name; he shall note the number, denomination, and quantity of such notes or bill indorsed by him as aforesaid, in some proper book to be provided and kept for that purpose in the office of said Register, under the supervision of the Auditor of State and of the Bank Commissioners; in the amount of notes to be endorsed by said register for any one bank he shall be governed by the certificate of the bank commissioners, which certificate shall state the amount such bank shall be allowed to have endorsed by said Register and shall be filed and carefully preserved by said register in said office; if said register shall endorse more notes or bills for any bank than the amount which the bank commissioners shall certify such bank be entitled to, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, by indictment, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary, and kept at hard labor, not more than ten years, nor less than one year.

Sec. 17. Each bank shall pay into the State Treasury such amount as shall be fixed by law for such regis-

tering, and to meet the same and the salaries of bank commissioners, and their incidental expenses, there shall be raised, in addition to the annual bank tax sufficient for the purposes aforesaid, which shall be paid by each bank in the State in proportion to the amount of circulating notes it shall have registered by the register under the preceding section of this act.

Sec. 18. It shall not be lawful for any bank, either directly or indirectly, in any way to take, receive, or reserve to its own use, a greater sum than at the rate of six per centum per annum in advance, upon the amount of, or for any loan made, or on the discount or purchase of any note, bill or obligation, or any renewal thereof, either by way of discount, interest or premium whatever.

Sec. 19. Every bond, bill, note, or other evidence of debt, upon which a greater sum than at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum in advance, upon the amount thereof shall be received, reserved, or taken by way of interest, discount, exchange, or premium, by any bank, shall be null and void for every purpose whatever; and any director or officer of the bank consenting thereto, shall be liable to such bank, or the creditors thereof, for all damages or loss that may arise to such bank, by reason of the receiving, reserving or taking of such excess.

Sec. 20. Every bank shall pay into the State Treasury an annual tax of one half per centum per annum, on its capital stock paid in, and such other tax upon its capital or circulation, as the General Assembly may hereafter impose which tax shall be paid to the treasurer of state, on the draft of the auditor of state.

Sec. 21. There shall be created from the capital stock of such banks as may be incorporated under this act, a safety fund, for the purpose of promptly redeeming the circulation of any such bank as may become insolvent, which fund shall be paid into the State Treasury and invested for the purpose aforesaid, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 22. That every bank doing business under this act, shall receive the notes or bills issued by every other bank doing business under this act, at par, in payment of all debts, dues and demands, owing to such bank at its banking house.

Sec. 23. The shares of the capital stock, in each of the said banks, shall be transferable on the book of such bank according to such rules as a majority of the stockholders present at any annual meeting may establish, but subject to such provisions as are herein after contained, or that may be provided by law, and no transfer of stock shall be made without the consent of the board of directors, unless the stockholders shall otherwise direct; all transfers of stock to defraud the creditors of the bank, or any other person, shall be void; and if any bank shall become insolvent, or be found to have been, within six calendar months, after any transfer of stock shall be made, such transfer shall be deemed and taken to be fraudulent, and the person making it shall be held liable as a stockholder of such bank, in the same manner, and to the same extent, as if no such transfer had been made.

Sec. 24. There shall be provided, at the expense of the Bank, a book, such as Bank commissioners may prescribe, in which shall be entered the names of the stockholders, their residence, and the amount of stock paid in, owned by each stockholder, which book shall be kept in his office by the Recorder of the county, and may be subject at all times to public inspection. Every transfer and acceptance of stock shall be entered therein, in such forms as the bank commissioners may prescribe. No transfer of stock shall be valid until the same be accepted, and the transfer and acceptance thereof entered and recorded in such book; and the Recorder shall receive his compensation herein, the sum of twenty-five cents for each transfer and acceptance. Each Bank shall, moreover, keep a plain true and accurate list of the names of the stockholders, their residence the amount of stock paid in, owned by them, posted up for public inspection, in some convenient place in the public banking room, and shall cause the same to be published every three months in some newspaper published in the county where such bank may be.

Sec. 25. The directors and stockholders of such bank shall not be exempted from liability, in their natural and individual capacity, but, for all acts done, or liabilities incurred, by or on behalf of such banks, the stockholders and directors thereof shall be held jointly and severally liable in their individual and natural capacity; provided, that for all acts done, or liabilities incurred by, or on behalf of such banks suit shall first be brought, judgment recovered, and execution issued against such bank. But if execution upon any judgment or decree against any bank shall be returned unsatisfied, in whole, or in part: upon application within six months after the rendition of such judgment, made by or on behalf of the person recovering such judgment or decree, or his assignee, a writ of *scire facias* shall issue from court wherein such judgment or decree was recovered, to any county in this State against any person or persons who, when suit against stockholders of such bank, reciting such recovery, the issuing and return of execution unsatisfied, and requiring the stockholders therein named to show cause why execution should not issue against him or them; and upon such writ being returned served, the court shall proceed to make the person or persons against whom it issued, or such of them as shall appear to have been stockholders as aforesaid, of such bank parties defendant to such judgment or decree and execution shall thereupon be issued against such party or parties in the same manner as if said judgment or decree had been rendered in the first instance against such party or parties defendant; provided, further, that said writ of *scire facias* and proceeding shall not abate for non joinder of other stockholders, and if the writ be issued against more than one person and it shall appear that any one or more persons named in such writ, are not liable to be charged as such stockholders, it shall not vitiate effect the proceedings, but any one or more of the persons named therein, that shall appear to be so liable, shall be made parties to said judgment as aforesaid and provided also, that stockholders, non residents within the state, may in like manner, be made parties defendant to such judgment or decree upon personal service of a copy of *scire facias*, or such other notice being given, by publication or otherwise, as the court shall direct.

Sec. 26. The term stockholders, as used in the twenty-fifth section of this act shall extend to any equitable owner of stock appearing on the books of a bank in the name of another person, and to every person who shall have advanced the purchase money of any shares of stock, standing in the name of his wife or any of his children under the age of twenty one years; but no person holding stock as an executor or administrator, or as guardian or trustee, appointed by last will or testament, or by a court of competent authority, and no legal or equitable owner of stock under the age of twenty one years, shall be individually responsible on account of the shares so held.

Sec. 27. If any loss of the capital stock of other funds or property of any banks shall be caused by official mismanagement, or the abuse of power of such bank on the part of the president, directors, or officers thereof, or either of them, the persons whose mismanagement or abuse of power, such loss occurred, shall be liable in his or their individual capacity to the bank or the stockholders all damages sustained by any mismanagement or abuse of power, and in case of the insolvency of any bank, the directors and officers of such bank causing such insolvency, shall be held in law to have grossly mismanaged the same, and shall be held individually liable to all other stockholders for all injury done or suffered and for all loss sustained by them.

Sec. 28. Any stockholder or stockholders, that shall be made party defendant to a judgment, and shall pay the

same, as provided for in the twenty-fifth section of this act, or any part thereof, may have an action, as for money paid, against any other stockholder or stockholders of such bank, and shall recover from him or them, in such action, his or their just proportion of the sum or sums so paid; provided, that before resorting to such action, any stockholders that may have paid or been compelled to pay any judgment against such bank, may take out an execution thereon for his own use; and collect from such bank the amount so paid by him or them and any director or officer who shall have paid any liability under the provisions of the twenty-seventh section of this act, to any stockholder, may have due recourse upon any other director or officer who may be liable for his proportionate share of such liability and payment, but shall have no recourse upon any stockholder.

Sec. 29. Each bank shall exchange its circulating notes or bills, with other bank at such times and at such place as may be determined by the bank commissioners, or a majority of them may direct.

Sec. 30. No banking done under this act shall issue any circulating note or bill of a denomination between 5 dollars and 10 dollars or between 10 dollars, and 20 dollars, or between twenty dollars and fifty dollars, and between 50 dollars and one hundred dollars.

Sec. 31. Whenever any president, cashier, teller, or other officer, or clerk of any bank doing business under this act, shall refuse on demand at their banking house or office, during regular banking hours, to redeem any circulating note or bill, of such bank in gold or silver coin, the person making such demand may bring suit before any justice of the peace, in the county where such bank is located on all sums not exceeding one hundred dollars, and all process in such suit may be directed to and executed by any constable within such county. All mesne process may be returnable forthwith, & upon the return thereof, the justice shall proceed to render judgment and issue execution, and there shall be no stay of execution in any such suit.

RUFUS P. SPALDING,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. J. FARAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

March 7, 1842.

FROM A WHALEMAN'S JOURNAL.

It was a beautiful afternoon in Autumn that our noble ship the *Hercule* lay becalmed with in a few miles of the shores of that lovely Island Juan Fernandez. The useless sails hung flapping against the mast as our bark gradually rose and fell with the low undulating swell. It was Sunday and our crew dressed in clean deck frocks and trousers were scattered about the decks, lying on the windlass and hatchcocks, or leaning listlessly over the rail watching the motions of a large shark that had followed us for several weeks seeking for blubber quite as anxiously as ourselves. To the landsman the Sabbath is emphatically a day of rest; but the sailor cannot with any certainty call it so. It may be and it may not according to circumstances. Sail is sometimes to be made and taken in. Should whales be seen they are to be pursued; if captured they are to be cut in and tried out; otherwise nothing is expected of Jack but to take his trick at the wheel—stand two hours on the top gallant yard or cross tree, looking out for whales and to wash and holystone the deck in the morning. Our eagle eyed skipper from whose keen observation naught on the wide expanse of waters escaped so far as the eye could scan) stopped suddenly as he was pacing the deck and clapping his hands exclaimed in a suppressed voice "Just look at that fellow, Mr. Folger." "Where?" asked the mate. "Not a mile off—two points forward of the larboard beam returned the delighted captain skipping about the deck in ecstasies for we had seen no whales for several months."

The Captain watched the monster at his uncouth gambols for a few minutes now and then uttering exclamations like the following: "He lays log." "He's slow as night." "There she blows!" "There she lops tails." "There goes flukes." "There she breaches." &c; when hailing the man aloft and cursing him for not keeping a better look out called him down. Orders were then given to clear away and lower the boats without noise. Captain Howland charged the officers to be careful and not go on to the whale's eye to lay well off and use the paddles instead of oars, as they would make less noise. We were scarcely fifty yards from the ship when the whale turned and came directly towards us—quicken his speed as he advanced. His color was a dingy white, and I have noticed that whales of that complexion without exception are vicious and extremely cunning.

"Lay aside your paddles boys," said the mate "and be ready to take your oars. Work quick for we must take him head and head." "Stand up Huzzay," addressing the harpoonmen, and look out for him."

It was a moment of deep anxious suspense for we all anticipated trouble. Not a word was spoken; we scarcely breathed. It was such a stillness as generally precedes some dire convulsion of nature. "Give it to him shouted the mate and the burnished harpoon glistened a moment in the air and then buried itself to the socket in the bowels of the monster. With one convulsive sweep of his fluke he filled the boat half full of water and then throwing them high in the air sought to escape his relentless pursuers in the unfathomless abysses beneath. The velocity with which he descended crazed the mate to be enveloped in smoke occasioned by the rapid friction of the line around the loggerhead. Before we were aware he arose and took the boat in his mouth. Four of the crew jumped overboard. I remained in the boat. Just imagine yourself gentle reader in my situation seated between those mighty engines of destruction. Now I confess that I was not more courageous than my companions but always considered myself safer in a boat than in the water at times. The thwart on which I sat prevented him from crushing the boat and myself. It was originally pine—had been broken and replaced by an ash one an inch in thickness. Had he seized the boat a few inches further towards the head or stern I should not at this time be

comfortably seated at my table in an easy chair relating this most providential escape. Find-hould not effect his object he relaxed his hold and settling down soon rose near the second mate's boat who by a well directed lance dispatched him.

I know of no more terrific sight than that of a whale during its dying agonies. With his head raised a few feet above the surface of the water he describes a circle from an eighth to a quarter of a mile in circumference, lashing the sea into a foam with his jaw and flukes throwing the clotted gore from his spout holes several feet into the air with a noise not unlike the roaring of a mad bull—until exhausted with his mighty exertions and the loss of blood he turns on his back and (what is a remarkable fact) dies with his head towards the sun.

If I ever experienced a moment of real joy during my spouting" excursions it was after a dangerous conflict with the Leviathan of the deep—when I felt assured that the spark of life was extinct. The proudest moment of my life was when I struck the first whale and as good fortune would have it killed him the harpoon which is a rare thing. As I gazed upon his huge form I thought was it possible with my puny arm that I could bereave such a monster of life? I felt then that I was entitled to make a selection from that society of fair damsels in Nantucket, who have pledged themselves to unite in the silken bonds of Hymen with no one unless he has killed a whale!

AN OLD COAT.—A man in a new coat is never at rest. At home he is uneasy for fear the act of sitting should disarrange its primeval smoothness and abroad he is still more uncomfortable inasmuch as the transit of every passenger fills him with inexpressible dread of an unpropitious contract. He steers like the pilots of old an uncertain and dangerous course in Scylla, and a chimney sweep his Charibdis. Now an old coat labors under none of these disadvantages. If a new coat is like a troublesome stranger an old coat is like an old acquaintance. However restricted your familiarity may have been at first, time renders you perfectly at ease with each other and all ceremony is forever banished. An old coat is equally favorable to retirement and to learning for when your coat is old you lose all inclination for gadding out elsewhere—it acts as a gentle moralist recalling your mind from external pomps and vanities and bidding you look within. And then again how an old coat enables you to plunge headlong into a whole train of adventures, regardless of what place or company chance may throw you into. And then, what an enviable independence of the weather is felt by a man in an old coat! What a Spartan scorn he manifests for coaches and umbrellas! To him the "pelling of the pitiless storm" brings no great terror; his is no coat to be spoiled.

POURING INTO CANADA.—Hundreds of emigrants from the British Isles. Any place is better than living in a country where oppression and starvation tame the free of mankind.

MICE.—By observing the dislikes of little animals, we may often get clear of those that are troublesome. It is said that mice dislike spearmint so much, that they will not touch hay, grain, or vegetables, among which it has been sprinkled.—Pittsburg Sun.

ENCOURAGING TO MECHANICS.—By the Madison Indiana Courier we learn that the Municipal offices of that place are all filled by Mechanics. The Courier says: "Our Mayor is a Cabinet maker, our Marshal a Blacksmith, the City Attorney a Plasterer, the Secretary a Carpenter, the Assessor a Pattern maker, the Collector a Tobaccoist, and three of the nine Councilmen are tailors; two are Carpenters, one a Machinist, one a Wagon maker, one a Millwright, and one a Fan Mill maker. Let any other city in the United States beat us if they can. Who will say we are not workmen?"

DUTCH JUSTICE.—"I ish bound," said adutech Justice, "to decide according to der weight of der desedimony: dat ish der law. Ver wells here ish four men dat shewars dey did not see der brisconer take der pooter, and dere po only dree dat shewars dey did see him take um. Der desedimony ish in his favor: he may go away, and der gonedable shall pay for der pooter."

A JUGGLER JUGGLED.—A juggler in Boston after performing several feats of ledgerdemata asked any of the company to favor him with a nine-penny silver piece and he would convert it into a dollar. A spectator out with his leather pouch and handed the exhibitor a ninepence, which the latter readily, apparently converted into a silver dollar; handing it to the spectator to examine. The countryman, on receiving the dollar took off his hat and made a low bow to the exhibitor, exclaiming "Well, I'll be darned if you hant done it!" and then putting the dollar into the pouch from which he had taken it, said, "but you ain't a going to turn it back into nine-pence no how."

The following advice of President Witherspoon to his pupils might be a benefit to some orators of the present day: "In the first place take care that ye never begin to speak till ye ha' something to say, and secondly be sure to leave off as soon as ye ha' done."

A chandler having had some candles stolen, a friend bade him be of good cheer, "for in a short time," said he, "I am confident they will all come to light."